

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

DESMOND M. WHITE,
Plaintiff,

Hon.
Case No. 15- cv-

v

HON. JUDGE TIMOTHY M. KENNY, in his official capacity as the
Chief Judge Pro-Tem and Presiding Judge of the Criminal
Division of the Wayne County Circuit Court,
KYM WORTHY, in her official capacity as the Wayne County Prosecutor, and
CHARTER COUNTY OF WAYNE, a municipal corporation,
Defendants.

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VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

NOW COMES, PLAINTIFF DESMOND M. WHITE ("Plaintiff White"
or "Plaintiff"), by and through her attorney, ANDREW A. PATERSON, for her
Verified Complaint for Declaratory Judgment and Injunctive Relief
("Complaint"), states and alleges the following:

I. NATURE OF PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS

1. Plaintiff White's claims are brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, 1343, 1367, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201, et. seq.

2. Plaintiff White alleges in Count I of the Complaint that a declaratory judgment should be issued declaring that Mich. Comp. Law § 767.6a, on its face, and as applied to Plaintiff White, is unconstitutional for it violates Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, by the statute denying to her, her Michigan constitutionally granted, right to the public inspection of the 2013 Wayne County Jail Construction Audit Report.

3. Plaintiff White alleges in Count II of the Complaint that pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(4), a declaratory judgment should be granted declaring that Wayne County Circuit Court Chief Judge Pro-Tem Timothy Kenny's Order of Protection, entered in the One-Man Grand Jury Proceedings regarding the construction of the new Wayne County Jail, shall be declared void because it was entered in violation of Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and denied her the public inspection of the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit Report – an inspection right the Michigan constitution gives to her.

4. Plaintiff White alleges in Count III of the Complaint that injunctive relief should be granted permanently and preliminarily enjoining the Defendants from enforcing Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a and enjoining Wayne County Circuit Court Chief Judge Pro-Tem Timothy Kenny's Order of Protection, with respect to his Order denying Plaintiff White, the public inspection of the 2013 Wayne County Jail Construction Audit Report.

5. Plaintiff White alleges in Count IV of the Complaint that Plaintiff White must be awarded her attorney fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff White's claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, 1343, 1367.

7. This Court also has jurisdiction to render and issue a declaratory judgment pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201, et. seq.

8. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Plaintiff White is a resident of the Eastern District of Michigan, all Defendants reside or have their principal offices located in the Eastern District of Michigan, and the actions giving rise to this complaint all occurred within the Eastern District of Michigan.

III. PARTIES

9. Plaintiff White is a registered and qualified elector of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan. Plaintiff White is also politically active in her community and has volunteered for many civic and political events and causes.

10. Defendant Honorable Judge Timothy M. Kenny ("Judge Kenny"), is the duly elected Chief-Judge Pro Tem of the Wayne County Circuit Court and also serves as the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division of the Wayne County Circuit Court. Pursuant to Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.3, Judge Kenny served and sat as the One-Man Grand Juror that investigated possible corruption and illegal conduct with respect to the construction by the Defendant Wayne County of the new Wayne County Jail.

11. Defendant Kym Worthy ("Defendant Worthy") is the duly elected prosecutor for the Defendant Wayne County.

12. Defendant Charter County of Wayne ("Defendant Wayne County") is a chartered county that is governed by the Wayne County Charter. In accordance with the Wayne County Charter, it has a Legislative Auditor General charged with certain responsibilities and duties, including but not limited to, preparing audit reports with respect to county funds.

IV. COMMON FACTS

13. On September 18, 2013, Judge Kenny, at the request of and on the motion of Defendant Worthy, entered an Order of Protection prohibiting the disclosure of the "Wayne County Consolidated Jail Facility Construction Cost Through June 30, 2013, Independent Auditor Report" ("Wayne County Jail Construction Audit") and its supporting documentation. The Wayne County Jail Construction Audit was prepared and compiled by the, now former, Wayne County Legislative Auditor General, Willie Mayo. (See Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection attached as Exhibit B).

14. On or about September 16, 2014, Judge Kenny, sitting as the one-man (judge) grand juror under MCL § 767.3, issued three (3) indictments. Indicted were former Defendant Wayne County's chief financial officer Carla Sledge; Steven Collins, an attorney from Wayne County Corporation Counsel; and the former jail construction manager Anthony Parlovecchio.

15. The term of Judge Kenny's appointment as the one-man grand juror, and the grand jury itself so established, has now expired. Thus, pursuant to Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a, all of the exhibits, including the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit, and its supporting documents are now sealed by and with the Clerk of the Michigan Supreme Court.

16. On two separate occasions, after Judge Kenny issued his September 18, 2013 Order of Protection, and after the grand jury had expired, well-known

community and union activist Robert Davis, by, through, and on behalf of his registered Michigan non-profit corporation, Citizens United Against Corrupt Government ('Citizens United'), unsuccessfully petitioned Judge Kenny to modify and/or set aside his September 18, 2013 Order of Protection pursuant to MCR 8.119(F)(3),(6) and permit the public inspection of the Wayne County Jail Audit.

17. And, in May, 2015, Plaintiff White, pursuant to Michigan's Freedom of Information Act ('FOIA') as well as pursuant to Mich. Const. 1963, art. 9, § 23, sent via electronic mail (email), a request to Aaron Thomas, Assistant Corporation Counsel for Defendant Wayne County, seeking to publicly inspect and receive copies of the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit and its supporting documents. (See Plaintiff White's affidavit attached as Exhibit A). Mr. Thomas had also appeared in the Citizens United proceeding before Judge Kenny, representing the County and its Auditor General.

18. As of the date of the filing of this Complaint, the Defendant County through Mr. Thomas or otherwise has failed to reply to Plaintiff White's request under Michigan's FOIA and Mich. Const. 1963, art. 9, § 23. Although there has been no response to Plaintiff White's written request, it may be safely assumed that Defendant Wayne County would have issued a written denial to Plaintiff White's request, citing Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection

and the Defendant County and its Auditor's required compliance under Michigan law therewith (See *Kirby v MHSAA*, 459 Mich 23, 40; 585 NW2d 290 (1998) where the Michigan Supreme Court held: "A party must obey an order entered by a court with proper jurisdiction, even if the order is clearly incorrect, or the party must face the risk of being held in contempt and possibly being ordered to comply with the order at a later date." and see, Plaintiff White's affidavit attached to the Complaint as Exhibit A).

V. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a, On Its Face, and, As Applied To Plaintiff White, Violate The Procedural Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

19. Plaintiff White incorporates, repeats, and realleges, the foregoing allegations as though they were fully set forth and stated herein.

20. This claim is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C § 1983 and the Declaratory Judgment Act. This claim seeks prospective declaratory and injunctive relief against all of the named Defendants.

21. Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a (the Michigan grand Jury statute) states in pertinent part:

"On termination of any such inquiry lasting not more than 30 calendar days the docket, journal reporters' notes, transcript and other record of such judge in such inquiry shall be sealed and filed with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction; and if lasting more than 30 calendar days shall be sealed and filed with the

clerk of the supreme court of the State of Michigan, where it shall be held secretly in a separate container securely locked. Any person who shall violate the secrecy herein ordered as to such docket, journal, transcript and record shall be punished as provided in section 4 hereof."

22. Pursuant to Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a, Judge Kenny, without notice to Plaintiff, granted Defendant Worthy's motion to so seal the grand jury records, including the jail audit and its supporting documents, and entered his September 18, 2013 Order of Protection. (See Judge Kenny's Order of Protection attached as Exhibit B).

23. Despite such motion and Order of Protection so sealing the jail audit and its supporting documents, the Plaintiff White and all other citizens of the State of Michigan, have a *state constitutional right* to publicly inspect any and all financial documents, including any audit reports, of all local units of government. The Mich. Const. 1963, art. 9, § 23 states in relevant part:

"All financial records, accountings, audit reports and other reports of public moneys shall be public records and open to inspection."

24. It is not disputed that the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit is a financial record and an audit report as contemplated in the Michigan constitution. Thus, under Mich. Const. 1963, art. 9, § 23, Plaintiff White has a protected state constitutional right to publicly inspect the Wayne County Jail

Construction Audit that was admitted by Judge Kenny as Exhibit A for consideration by the grand jury.

25. Thus Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a, on its face, and as applied to Plaintiff White, violates Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution with respect to denying to her, her state constitutionally granted, right to publicly inspect the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit. (See Plaintiff White's affidavit attached as Exhibit A).

26. "The Fourteenth Amendment protects an individual from deprivation of life, liberty or property, without due process." *Bazetta v McGinnis*, 430 F.3d 795, 801 (6th Cir. 2005). And "[t]hose who seek to invoke its procedural protection must establish that one of these interests is at stake." *Wilkinson v Austin*, 125 S.Ct. 2384, 2393, 162 L.Ed.2d 174 (2005).

27. "In order to establish a procedural due process claim, a plaintiff must show that (1) he had a life, liberty, or property interest protected by the Due Process Clause; (2) he was deprived of this protected interest; and (3) the state did not afford him adequate procedural rights prior to depriving him of the property interest." *Waeschle v Dragovic*, 576 F.3d 539, 544 (6th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted).

28. "Property interests, of course, are not created by the [United States] Constitution. Rather they are created and their dimensions are defined by existing rules or understandings that stem from an independent source such as state law--rules or understandings that secure certain benefits and that support claims of entitlement to those benefits." *Bd. of Regents v Roth*, 408 U.S. 564, 577, 92 S.Ct. 2701, 33 L.Ed.2d 548 (1972). "To have a property interest in a benefit, a person clearly must have more than an abstract need or desire for it. He must have more than a unilateral expectation of it. He must, instead, have a legitimate claim of entitlement to it." *Bd of Regents v Roth*, 408 U.S. 564, 577, 92 S.Ct. 2701, 33 L.Ed.2d 548 (1972).

29. A state constitution can create a protected property interest. "State statutes or rules create protected property interests by entitling a citizen to certain benefits." *Daniels v Woodside*, 396 F.3d 730, 736 (6th Cir. 2004).

30. "Although property rights are principally created by state law, whether a substantive interest created by the state rises to the level of a constitutionally protected property interest is a question of federal constitutional law... The due process clause only protects those interests to which one has a legitimate claim of entitlement." *Waeschle v Dragovic*, 576 F.3d 539, 544-545 (6th Cir. 2009).

31. Under the clear and unambiguous language of Mich. Const. 1963, art. 9, § 23, Plaintiff has a protected property interest in and is "entitled" to publicly inspect the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit that was admitted as Exhibit A before Judge Kenny sitting as the one-man grand juror. (See Plaintiff's affidavit attached as Exhibit A).

32. Plaintiff has asserted her right to publicly inspect the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit, but her request has been ignored and denied by the Defendant Wayne County. (See Plaintiff's affidavit attached as Exhibit A).

33. Acting under color of law and pursuant to customs, policies and practices of the State of Michigan, in their respect official capacities, Defendants conduct violates Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

34. "Although the existence of a property interest is defined by state law, the procedures that must be followed in depriving an individual of that property interest are defined by the federal constitution." *Silberstein v City of Dayton*, 440 F.3d 306, 315 (6th Cir. 2006).

35. "The fourteenth amendment's guarantee of procedural due process assures that the deprivation of life, liberty, or property "be preceded by notice and opportunity for a hearing appropriate to the nature of the case."" *Singfield v Akron Metro. Hous. Auth.*, 389 F.3d 555, 565 (6th Cir. 2004) (quoting

Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v Loudermill, 470 U.S. 532, 538, 84 L.Ed.2d 494, 105 S. Ct. 1487 (1986)).

36. "The 'root requirement' of the Due Process Clause requires that 'an individual be given the opportunity for a hearing before he is deprived of any significant property interest.'" *Silberstein v City of Dayton*, *supra*, at 315.

37. Plaintiff was not afforded with such prior notice, nor a hearing, prior to being deprived of her protected constitutionally granted property interest to publicly inspect and receive a copy of the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit. (See Plaintiff's affidavit attached as Exhibit A).

38. Pursuant to the mandatory and nondiscretionary language of Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a, Plaintiff was so deprived of her protected property interest to publicly inspect and receive a copy of the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit when Judge Kenny's Protection Order was heard and entered without notice to her or a hearing for her to accept and attend.

39. It is anticipated that Defendants will assert the argument that the Michigan Court Rules ("MCR"), being MCR 8.119(F), allows an interested person, like Plaintiff White, to petition the Wayne County Circuit Court, as did Citizens United, to set aside or modify an order of protection AFTER it is entered, and that thus Plaintiff's Procedural Due Process rights have not been violated. However, "[p]ost deprivation remedies do not satisfy due process

where a deprivation of property is caused by conduct pursuant to established state procedures rather than random and unauthorized action." *Hudson v Palmer*, 468 U.S. 517, 532, 82 L.Ed.2d 393, 104 S.Ct. 3194 (1984).

40. The mandates of Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a are not random and Judge Kenny was statutorily "authorized" and even mandated to have the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit sealed and unavailable for public inspection. Accordingly, any post deprivation remedies offered by MCR 8.119 (F) simply cannot satisfy Plaintiff's due process rights. *Hudson v Palmer*, 468 U.S. at 532. Additionally, Judge Kenny cannot be said to be an impartial decision maker that could decide said motion, for in oral argument in Citizens United, he pointed to the criminal violations that even he might be subjected to in the event he were to order the Wayne County Jail Audit and supporting documents unsealed.

COUNT II

Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Protection Order Is Void Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(4)

41. Plaintiff White incorporates, repeats, and realleges, the foregoing allegations as though they were fully set forth and stated herein.

42. This claim is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the Declaratory Judgment Act, and Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(4). This claim seeks prospective declaratory and injunctive relief against all Defendants.

43. As noted above, in May 2015, Plaintiff sent an email request to receive a copy of the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit pursuant to Mich. Const. 1963, art. 9, § 23, and, Michigan FOIA. (See Plaintiff's affidavit attached as Exhibit A).

44. To date, the Defendant Wayne County has not formally responded to Plaintiff White's formal written request to publicly inspect and receive a copy of the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit. And, although the Defendant Wayne County has not formally responded, its failure to respond is a "denial" under Michigan law and solely extends from Defendant Wayne County's belief and conclusion that they are legally bound under Michigan law by Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection (Exhibit B). Such belief and conclusion are well founded for the Michigan Supreme Court has held: "A party must obey an order entered by a court with proper jurisdiction, even if the order is clearly incorrect, or the party must face the risk of being held in contempt and possibly being ordered to comply with the order at a later date." *Kirby v MHSAA*, 459 Mich 23, 40; 585 NW2d 290 (1998).

45. Nonetheless, Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection must be declared void under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(4) because Defendant Worthy's motion and Judge Kenny's subsequent granting of Defendant Worthy's motion to seal the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit in accordance with

the state's statutory scheme for grand jury proceedings, directly violates Plaintiff's Procedural Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to exercise her constitutionally granted right to inspect the Wayne County Jail Audit.

46. It is well-settled in the Sixth Circuit that "[a] judgment is void under [Rule] 60(b)(4) if the Court that rendered it lacked jurisdiction over the subject-matter, or of the parties, or if [it] acted in a manner inconsistent with due process of law." *Antoine v Atlas Turner, Inc.*, 66 F.3d 105, 108 (6th Cir. 1995).

47. The United States Supreme Court has said, "Rule 60(b)(4) applies only in the rare instance where a judgment is premised either on a certain type of jurisdictional error or on a violation of due process that deprives a party or notice or the opportunity to be heard." *United Student Aid Funds, Inc. v Espinosa*, 559 U.S. 260, 271, 130 S.Ct. 1367, 176 L.Ed.2d 158 (2010). This case present such the rare instance.

48. As noted above, Plaintiff White has a protected property interest under the Michigan Constitution to publicly inspect audit reports prepared by local units of governments like the Defendant Wayne County.

49. Accordingly, because Plaintiff was not provided with prior notice of Defendant Worthy's motion and was not provided an opportunity to be heard prior to Judge Kenny entered his September 18, 2013 Order of Protection,

Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights were violated and thus, Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(4) directly applies.

50. It may be anticipated that Defendants will assert the argument that this Court is required to give full faith and credit to Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection, or that the *Rooker-Feldman doctrine* prevents this Court from voiding Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection.

51. Plaintiff understands that "...as a general matter, the 'federal courts must give the same effect to a state court judgment that would be given a court of the state in which the judgment was rendered.'" *Twin City Fire Ins. Co. v Adkins*, 400 F.3d 293, 299 (6th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Hosp. Underwriting Group Inc. v Summit Health, Ltd*, 63 F.3d 486, 494 (6th Cir. 1995)). "But there is an important exception to this rule for state-court rulings made in the absence of subject-matter jurisdiction or due process." *Id.*

52. "The State may not grant preclusive effect in its own courts to a constitutionally infirm judgment, and other state and federal courts are not required to accord full faith and credit to such a judgment." *Kremer v Chem. Constr. Corp.*, 456 U.S. 461, 482, 72 L.Ed.2d 262, 102 S.Ct. 1883 (1982).

53. And, the Supreme Court has determined that "[a] judgment rendered in violation of due process is void in the rendering state and is not entitled to

full faith and credit elsewhere." *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286, 291, 62 L.Ed.2d 490, 100 S. Ct. 559 (1980).

54. Consequently, "[w]here a federal court finds that a state-court decision was rendered in the absence of subject-matter jurisdiction or tainted by due process violations, it may declare the state court's judgment void ab initio and refuse to give the decision effect in the federal proceeding." *Twin City Fire Ins. Co. v Adkins*, 400 F.3d 293, 299 (6th Cir. 2005) (citations omitted).

55. Thus, to the extent Plaintiff is deemed to be challenging Judge Kenny's Protection Order she is a party "seeking to challenge a federal court's reliance on an invalid state-court judgment [and she] may properly frame [her] argument as a collateral attack upon the prior decision." *Twin City Fire Ins. Co. v Adkins*.

56. Thus, when this Court determines and declares that Plaintiff has a protected property interest to publicly inspect the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit under Mich. Const. 1963, art. 9, § 23, Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection shall be declared void ab initio. *Twin City Fire Ins. Co.*

57. Importantly, the Court needs to consider that "if the underlying judgment is void, it is a per se abuse of discretion for a district court to deny a movant's motion to vacate the judgment under Rule 60(b)(4)." *Northridge*

Church v Charter Twp of Plymouth, 647 F.3d 606, 611 (6th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Antoine v Atlas Turner Inc.*, 66 F.3d 105, 108 (6th Cir. 1995)).

58. And finally the Court must recognize that the *Rooker-Feldman doctrine* cannot apply because Plaintiff was not a party to any of the state-court actions that sought Judge Kenny to amend or modify his September 18, 2013 Order of Protection after it was entered, and it cannot be disputed that Plaintiff was not a party to the state-court motion in which Defendant Worthy filed that sought the entry of the September 18, 2013 Order of Protection. (See Plaintiff's affidavit attached as Exhibit A).

59. "Rooker-Feldman is a doctrine with only limited application." *Coles v Granville*, 448 F.3d 853, 857 (6th Cir. 2006). And as the Sixth Circuit has further explained: "[The Rooker/Feldman] doctrine is inapposite in the preceding action in the present case, however, because Rooker/Feldman "does not apply to bar a suit in federal court brought by a party that was not a party in the preceding action state court." *Twin City Fire Ins. Co. v Adkins*, 400 F.3d 293, 297-298 (6th Cir. 2005) (quoting *United States v Owens*, 54 F.3d 271, 274 (6th Cir. 1995)). Moreover, prospective relief for declaratory and injunctive relief "fall outside the purview of Rooker-Feldman." *Barry v Schmitt*, 688 F.3d 290, 300 (6th Cir. 2012).

60. Additionally, "an exception to the [Rooker-Feldman] doctrine is that where a claim represents a "general challenge...to a state law implicated in the state decision, the federal courts have jurisdiction over that general challenge." *Howard v Whitbeck*, 682 F.3d 633, 639 (6th Cir. 2004) (citation omitted).

61. Accordingly, Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection shall be declared void pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(4) because its entry violated Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment by depriving her of her state constitutionally granted right to inspect the Wayne County Jail Audit.

COUNT III

Injunctive Relief

62. Plaintiff White incorporates, repeats, and realleges the foregoing allegations as though they were fully set forth and stated herein.

63. This claim is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Declaratory Judgment Act.

64. This claim seeks prospective injunctive relief against all of the Defendants named herein.

65. Plaintiff White seeks to enjoin, preliminarily and permanently, Defendants Judge Kenny, Worthy and Wayne County from enforcing Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a and Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection with respect to denying Plaintiff the public inspection of the Wayne

County Jail Construction Audit and supporting documents because the statute and his order violates Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to so inspect.

COUNT IV

Plaintiff Shall Be Awarded Court Costs and Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 1988

66. Plaintiff White incorporates, repeats, and realleges the foregoing allegations as though they were fully set forth and stated herein.

67. Plaintiff White shall be awarded her attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 for any relief granted for any of the counts properly pled and alleged herein. See *Deja Vu of Nashville Inc v Metro Gov't of Nashville and Davison County*, 421 F.3d 417 (6th Cir. 2005); and see also, *Berger v City of May field Heights*, 265 F.3d 399, 406-407 (6th Cir. 2001).

VI. CONCLUSION AND PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff White PRAYS that this Honorable Court grant the requested relief as follows:

A. Issue a declaratory judgment declaring that Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a violates Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment only with respect to denying Plaintiff White the right to publicly inspect the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit and supporting documents.

B. Issue a declaratory judgment declaring that Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection is void as thereto under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(4) because its entry violated Plaintiff White's Procedural Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

C. Issue injunctive relief enjoining Defendants from enforcing Mich. Comp. Laws § 767.6a and Judge Kenny's September 18, 2013 Order of Protection only with respect to denying Plaintiff White the right to publicly inspect the Wayne County Jail Construction Audit and supporting documents.

D. Award Plaintiff White attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

E. Grant any further relief the Court deems appropriate, just and proper.

Dated: August 28, 2015

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ ANDREW A. PATERSON
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EXHIBIT A

AFFIDAVIT OF DESMOND M. WHITE

EXHIBIT B

JUDGE KENNY'S PROTECTION ORDER